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PETTINGILL'S KIDNEY WORT.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1876.

It is not passing strange that a man who had to flee his native country to find personal liberty should hang hungry to consort with "liberty-killers" in his adopted home.

The words of the wise are as goods, and as nails fastened by the great Master of Assemblies.

In a conversation with Hon. Julius H. Seelye, the able and impartial representative from the Amherst district, Massachusetts, just before he left Washington, he said to the writer of this:

"I should consider it a very grave mistake to the country to have the Democratic party elect its candidates.

His observations during the session has shown me two things. That they have raised a false cry of economy, under cover of which they have crippled the vital necessities of government; and that they have deliberately and continually sought to blacken the character of honorable men.

To show how false is their pretenses of retrenchment, I had a measure to introduce, affecting a certain part of my constituency, and requiring an appropriation of some thousands of dollars.

I talked it over with leading Democratic members, seeking to secure the most favorable time for its introduction, and was told by every one of them precisely the same thing: keep it back until after election, and then we'll support it.

There is neither sincerity nor honor in such legislation. Knowing the honorable propensity to have come here as an avowed enemy of the country now we were with the Republicans upon the Amesty question sprung by Mr. Blaine, I told him: "Are you more favorably inclined, or less so, to President Grant, from your knowledge of him in Washington?"

"Much more so. I have conversed with him intimately on many national questions, and am convinced that he is a sound, clear thinker, and is as devoted to the interests of the country now as when he led our armies in the war. He has been a grossly abused man."

Inquiring of Martin I. Townsend, the venerable "Sage of Troy," who has been as conspicuous as Professor Seelye in winning a solid national fame in this, their first session in Congress, "what do you apprehend as the chief Republican difficulty in this campaign?" he said promptly, and with his accustomed laconic manner, "that we may drift to no result."

As a party, we are apparently settling down into a calm and passive faith in the excellence of our ticket, an inviolability of high moral ideas as exemplified in Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler. Good God! we've got to work for a victory; and the heaven-appointed means of securing it are every fair means in our power.

"It's a fight—a fight!" I have known Senator Tilden year in and year out. As a reformer he is a sham; as a politician he is craftiness itself. Let the great Republican party wake up and put on the wisdom of the serpent and the eternal and omnipotent vigilance of action which alone will defeat these desperate men whose hands are at the throat of the nation."

To emphasize the above reply of this shrewd and practical old Trojan, read the following paragraph from a vigorous letter written by Senator Tilden to New York, DeWitt Clinton, in November, 1870, which seems to tingle and glow across the gulf of half a century, with self-perpetuating fire:

"In political warfare the defensive side will eventually lose. Energy in a good cause will carry everything. The meekness of Quakerism will do in religion but not in politics. There are great and compelling views in future. Republican government must and can be supported by the people. The people are wiser than the men who attempt to deceive. No man who pretends to be pious believes this promise to be sincere, but its acknowledgment of legal authority to enforce equal rights by the president, and of an intention to enforce protection in every part of the land on his own part, fully commits his followers to the policy and administration. Tilden will not be allowed to blow hot and cold with the same breath, or to claim power and respect in their hopefully suspicious administration which they deny to that actually in existence.

The old well-worn methods of firing the Southern heart may still work in a measure among the followers of the "lost cause," but in other sections, and among those who have so long listened to this cry of "step third" by the market robbers themselves, they will not any longer produce the proper dramatic effect. People ask a little rest from such transparent humbug.

"If the battery of the Democracy is not anti-republican, what is it?" Says the New York Tribune: "We have been driven to the record of the party in Congress, and the only tangible thing to be found in that, is the vote to repeal the Fugitive Law. The Government pledges its promises at a fixed time. Its record has been distinctly, absolutely, and unequivocally repudiated by a party vote of the Democratic House, and that constitutes the entire record of the party upon the subject. We are sorry if any one is aggrieved, because on this record we call the Democracy the party of repudiation. If it isn't that, what is it?"

Not the party of repudiation, that's certain. Don't the vital was the dog in the matter? "The object declared by the convention," says Mr. Tilden in his letter, "is a resumption of specie payments." "The public will no longer sus-

The Centennial Duties of Citizenship.

OF what avail is it to have reviewed the glorious sacrifices of our fathers, to have counted our advantages, and set in order our blessings, unless we too are thereby stimulated to deserve well of the republic? Let the glorious example of our fathers inspire us with like zeal in the cause of freedom and progress. Taking into our charge at the outset of this second century of independent national life a country not merely free but developed by a century of freedom; having at command the culture, the wealth and resources which a kind Providence has suffered to accumulate, cheered on by the sympathy of a world, what that on this earth is possible, may we not accomplish for mankind! Before us, at our hands, what glorious opportunities! How deep and what the disgrace if we make no effort to improve them, if we suffer this goodly heritage to sink into ruin and decay!

Nor have we far to seek for work which each of us ought to do now for the nation. It lies at our feet every day. The times when heroic services may be rendered come but seldom. Not often must the sacrifice of life, of fortune and of sacred honor be laid upon the altars of Liberty. Eternal vigilance, rather is its price. And this price every one of us can pay. The duty of the hour is plain and easy. It is that every American should discharge thoroughly, promptly, intelligently and conscientiously the office and duties of his citizenship. Knowing that our government can be so administered as to accomplish its beneficent purposes only at the hands of organizations of the people, to which the law has long since given the name of parties, he should absolve himself at once and forever, from allegiance to any party exercising an honest and intelligent judgment with reference to public measures and public men, he should make that, rather than the creed or tradition of party, the criterion of his endorsement or approval. Above all, if the party with which he has been identified fails to recognize new issues, or to perform its duty by the nation, he should not hesitate to oppose it or to advocate the right.

Whatever party may be in power, in our country, let every citizen demand that it be held to the most strict responsibility for all that is entrusted to it. For all that it might accomplish, as well as for all that it does. And when he sees failure, let him not only condemn, but let it be his condemnation is the beginning of reform.

Nor can this work be done by him who stands apart from his fellows and shuns some of the common duties of citizenship. Let no one fancy that he can fulfill duty by his country when he simply criticizes or condemns, however wisely, or ably or constantly. There is, no doubt, a useful figure in the Grecian camp, but not by him who stands aloof from the front, and is not the soldier to occupy the ground, for that or to engage. If every citizen actively attends to the duties of his citizenship, the State is safe.

Let, then, every American, in this centennial year, offer to his country the faithful exercise of the privileges she has conferred. Let him give careful study to public measures, constant watchfulness to the conduct of public men. Let him pledge his intelligent and candid criticism to his fellow-citizens, who in their common work for the amendment of all that is amiss, for the improvement of all that may be improved. Let him be present in person at the caucus, and above all, let no citizen ever fail to give his final pledge to his country at the ballot-box.

Story of a Rich Man's Downfall.

At the Medway poor-farm on Monday, died a man who merits more than a passing notice—the Hon. Warren Lovering, familiarly known as the "Old Squire," a man of power in political circles twenty years ago, a state senator, and a member of Gov. Briggs's council, and the man who gave the late Henry Wilson his first upward push in political life. Two years ago, Mr. Lovering became vice president of the old time party, and was the town party man for home. At his father's death, the "Squire" came into possession of a large estate, consisting principally of several large farms in Medway. Indeed, it was hard to tell where his boundary line ended, so extensive was his domain, embracing nearly all of the lower portion of the village of Medway. At about the age of fifty he married a young wife, the daughter of a political associate, and an ex-lieutenant-governor. Incompatibility of temperament soon began to have its effect. The young wife was fond of company and display, while the "Squire" grew morose in disposition and penurious in practice. The breach continued to widen, and the "Squire's" resources became crippled. Farm after farm was mortgaged and never redeemed, and soon his position was finally agreed upon, and the old "Squire" shut himself up to live alone. So soured had his disposition become that his clients left him, one by one, and soon his whole practice was gone. One by one, the mortgages on his property were foreclosed; he would pay neither debt nor interest, and the best of his farms were sold under the hammer. The remainder were left tenantless, and an anarchy reigned. Finally, illness set in, and an attempt was made to settle up his affairs. His wife was applied to by the authorities, and she agreed to look after him for the remainder of his days, if the remainder of his property, a dwelling in the village, was put into her hands. This was agreed to, and she took him to her own home in Holliston. But the peace did not last to the poor farm. Here he remained about a year, and on Monday last, he died at the age of eighty.

A Knowing Cat.

In 1872, a family of people named Davants moved to Columbia from Fort Mills, situated on the Columbia and Charlotte railroad, one hundred miles from Columbia. Previous to and at the time of the removal, the family owned an unusually large Maltosa cat, which was the pet of each member of the household. The cat not only knew his own name, but seemed to know the name of each one of the family, of which he probably considered himself an honored member. When the removal to Columbia was made, of course Tom went along, and seemed to enjoy the ride on the railway train beyond his limited powers of expression. He was first in the lap of *matris Jovillis*, then on the knees of the head of the family, then he would cross over to the seat occupied by his young master and mistress, to the one of his young mistresses, all the while purring and curling his long tail to the rest of the family. "Look at this fun, this fat traveling cat," said the first young lady, "he is so snugly seated in a warm car on this cold December day?" Arrived at Columbia, Tom went along with the rest of the family to the new domicile, following readily when called to leave the car and take his place in the carriage, and when the carriage stopped in front of the new home Tom entered it alongside of the first one who crossed the threshold, still sitting on his haunches in the ecstasy of his delight at the change which was being made, and in the new scenes which it was then his privilege for the first time to behold. And thus Tom seemed contented and happy in his new home for the space of ten days. The only change noticed in his conduct was the fact that he was perhaps a trifle more affectionate in his manners to the rest of the household. When ten days had passed by, Tom was missing. How could he have been found? There was a vacant place in the family circle that caused heart-felt sorrow until a telegram was received from Fort Mills bringing the intelligence that Tom had returned to his old haunts 100 miles away. He had taken passage on a freight train, and was safely back at Fort Mills, morning the absence of the rest of the family. Only one freight car is switched off at Fort Mills, and in the identical car Tom selected himself before its departure from Columbia, and before it was locked up by the agent; so that when the car was unlocked on its arrival at Fort Mills, cat walked Tom, showing no evidence of his being a stranger at having taken a ride on the train. But when Tom went to the depot at Columbia to take passage, how did he know precisely what the car that was to be switched off at Fort Mills? Of course he must have noticed the direction on the packages of freight, and went with the freight that was marked Fort Mills. No other way could he have known.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

The Turkish Volunteers in Smyrna.

The arrival, on Saturday last, of some six or seven hundred volunteers, from the Zeybous of Australia, on their way to the seat of war, threw the whole of Smyrna into consternation. Contrary to common sense, they were a school through the very heart of the town on their way to the bank, followed by a numerous rabble of their relatives, who in their excitement and exuberance of spirits, carried themselves up to such little pleasures as drawing their knives and threatening such of the "glorious" as they chanced to meet. This playful but rather exhibited itself in knocking some of them on the head with their yatagans. On reaching the entrance to the bazaars they met an elderly Armenian when one of them caught a strike with his yatagan, in which he was severely wounded. A little further on, a very respectable and little Greek merchant was met; he received such a severe cut on his head that he was carried home, and now lies in a very precarious state. At another spot several of them rushed into a crockery shop and smashed all the ware that came within their reach. The infuriated proprietor and his shopmen crept like mice for fear of being discovered and sharing the fate of their wares. On entering the bazaars, all remained an end, for not a single shop was to be seen open, everything being closed for the day, and, in fact, had been so for several hours previous to the arrival of these bold volunteers, amongst whose ranks several noted brigands might have been recognized, whose crimes were obliterated, perhaps, by their readiness to serve their country in time of need. On their arrival at the bank, where they were received, they were ordered to proceed to the barracks, where they were told to deliver up their weapons, a measure that should have been taken before their arrival here. This they at first refused to do, saying that they would rather lose their heads. However, after some persuasion, they consented and gave up their yatagans and pistols. In spite of this on Sunday, they might have been met in the streets, some fully armed, others with only a yatagan, which was often held drawn than otherwise, while some, though these were very inferior in number, did not carry any visible weapon; whatever they made their appearance, silence fell on all who stood near, or else a general helter-skelter preceded.—*Ez.*

Another Prominent Democrat Down on Tilden.

The Democrats of New York have been filled with dismay, recently, by the attitude taken by Gen. Henry M. Slocum, one of the most prominent members of the party in the State. Gen. Slocum was educated at West Point, and after serving some years in the army resigned. At the opening of the war, he resumed his profession as a soldier and served faithfully throughout the war with a reputation as a soldier and corps commander familiar to all. He has since been a Democratic member of Congress from Brooklyn, and has been mentioned frequently by his party for governor. Gen. Slocum, it seems, does not believe in supporting Tilden and his pretensions, and when a representative of the New York Graphic called on him recently at Saratoga, he said: "These fellows who are fearful of Tilden's defeat talk to me: General, you must get everything smoothed out in Kings county (Brooklyn) and get on the State ticket next year." It is amusing. They suppose that by suggesting little favors and offices one is to deviate from his duty to the community and forfeit his own respect. Tilden has done a great deal of "arm-aver heard" continued General Slocum. "I have never before of the use of my tongue in a nominating convention. The work of this Congress has been frivolous in many respects. As to Mr. Tilden, I don't like the idea of starting a campaign on the principle that the candidate has a large fortune which he is willing to spend; it looks too much like the spirit of bribery abroad. Nor can I commend," added the general, "the course of Congress in its unattractive and petty parsimony. They were ready to cut off the hand of music from West Point to save the pay of a handful of culled musicians. While a Democrat, I feel that these things are undignified and are concessions to a supposititious mean spirit in the people. 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